

Summit sets stage for future of Wisconsin's libraries

By **Terrie Howe**, LSTA and Continuing Education Consultant
Public Library Development Team

On May 5-6, 2008, 100 members of the library community gathered at the Heidel House in Green Lake to begin the process of planning for the future of Wisconsin's libraries. The Strategic Visioning Summit on the Future of the



Jamie LaRue, keynote speaker

Library was convened by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Elizabeth Burmaster, and the Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND) with a mission to discuss and develop a vision of Wisconsin libraries' future.

Richard Grobschmidt, Assistant State Superintendent for the Division for

Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning (DLTCL), and Superintendent Burmaster welcomed the group.

Jamie LaRue, Director of the Douglas County Libraries in Colorado, gave the keynote address, titled "The Indispensable Library: Thriving in the 21st Century." During a dinner presentation, David Ward, President of NorthStar Economics, Inc., spoke to the group on the economic impact of Wisconsin's libraries.

The two-day summit was organized by an Executive Planning Group representing public, school, academic, and special libraries, and headed by Kathy Pletcher, chair of COLAND. George Watson, from the Office of Quality Improvement at the University of Wisconsin- Madison, facilitated the proceedings. During the summit, participants were assigned to break-out groups to discuss the following topics: the economic development and financial vision for libraries, the education and literacy role of libraries, the



State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster addresses Visioning Summit participants

organizational collaborations needed for future libraries, library infrastructure and technology needs and the services that libraries will want to provide the public and the roles that librarians should play in their communities.

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School districts receive \$35 million in school library aid

School library aid totaling \$35 million was distributed earlier this spring, and because of legislation passed as part of the 2007-09 budget, for the first time school districts are able to use a portion of that aid to purchase computers and related software in addition to books and media materials they traditionally acquired for their school libraries.

“Libraries open the world of information to our children. We need strong school library programs that reflect the digital age to support our efforts to boost achievement for all students and close the achievement gap,” said State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster. “The Common School Fund provides an important source of funding for school libraries and this year offers an exceptional opportunity to purchase computers along with book and periodical acquisitions.”

The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands oversees the Common School Fund, the state’s oldest trust fund. Board members are Secretary of State Douglas La Follette, board chairman; Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen; and State Treasurer Dawn Marie Sass. Tia Nelson serves as executive secretary to the board.

The Common School Fund is made up of revenues from civil and criminal fees, fines and forfeitures, timber revenue from public trust lands, and revenues from the state’s Unclaimed Property Program. This principal is used to make loans to local governments and school districts for buildings, roads, sewer and water facilities, equipment, recreational facilities, economic development, and other public purposes under the State Trust Fund Loan Program. Some of the

principal also is invested in state and local bonds. Funds not committed to loans or bonds are deposited in the State Investment Fund.

Each spring, annual earnings from the Common School Fund are distributed to the state’s school districts based on the number of children between the ages of 4 and 20 living in the district. For the 2007-08 school year, the per pupil rate is \$28.09, an increase of \$5.01 from the \$23.08 per census student last year. Statewide, the school census count for 2006-07 was 1,246,270. This year’s aid will allow libraries to purchase about one hard-cover children’s or young adult book per child. Research shows that school library programs that are adequately staffed by licensed professionals and funded so they can provide a broad range of library resources lead to higher student achievement.

“Increased payments from the Common School Fund will help school districts that are struggling to provide strong educational programs for their students in spite of higher costs for library materials and ever tighter budgetary conditions. While this aid shouldn’t be a district’s sole source of funding for library acquisitions, it is an important and welcome resource for school districts as they strive to ensure a quality education for every child,” Burmaster said.

The Department of Public Instruction sent library aid payments from the Common School Fund to districts in April. The aid must be used by June 30 for expenditures cited in statute. Those items include:

- print and digital library books, reference and professional

resources, newspapers, and periodicals;

- audiovisual resources, such as videos, cassettes, CDs, and DVDs;
- digital, video-streamed or web-based resources for the library;
- pre-processing fees for shelf-ready resources or library book rebinding;
- library automation software and related components or licenses, including WISCAT licenses;
- Wisconsin history resources purchased from the State Historical Society; and
- computers and related software for the school library’s instructional program, limited to no more than 25 percent of a district’s allocation.

The list of allocations by school district can be found on pages 10-11. More information about the Common School Fund can be found at <http://dpi.wi.gov/sfs/comsch.html>.

Channel

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Kate Bugher announces retirement from DPI

Kate Bugher, School Library Media Consultant with the Instructional Media and Technology Team, announced her retirement in June after 36 years in the field. Kate came to DPI in October 2004 from 7 years as school library media specialist at James Madison Memorial High School and 9 years at Edgewood High School, both in Madison. She began her career after college at the Eau Claire Public Library before taking school library media positions with the Augusta and Eau Claire school districts.

As school library media consultant, Kate supervised DPI's research study of the impact of Wisconsin school library media programs on student achievement and communicated the study's findings through state and national presentations and DPI publications. She was responsible for overseeing school library standards, staffing, certification and funding (Common School Fund) issues. Kate also worked closely with the DPI Reading First team to ensure school library collaboration with the grant school's reading programs. She served as DPI liaison to the Wisconsin Education Media and Technology Association (WEMTA) for which she held many leadership positions, including president from 2004-2006. ✪



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To send e-mail, use the following format (all lowercase letters):
firstname.lastname@dpi.wi.gov

Statewide Resource Contacts

Cooperative Children's Book Center

4290 Helen C. White Hall, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706
ccbcinfo@education.wisc.edu www.education.wisc.edu/ccbc/
Kathleen Horning, Director (608) 263-3720

Milwaukee Public Library/Interlibrary Loan

814 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53233-2385
Brian Hannemann, Interlibrary Loan Librarian (414) 286-6064

WiLS/Interlibrary Loan

728 State Street, Rooms 464 and B106B, Madison, WI 53706-1494
schneid@wils.wisc.edu <http://www.wils.wisc.edu/>
Kathy Schneider, Director (608) 263-2773

Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

813 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1436
<http://www.dpi.wi.gov/rll/wrlbph/index.html>
Marsha Valance, Regional Librarian (800) 242-8822

AskAway virtual reference service sees dramatic growth

By Martha Berninger, Reference and Interlibrary Loan Supervisor
Reference and Loan Library

Each day residents from all parts of Wisconsin turn to their local public and school libraries for information to enhance their

educations, careers, and leisure pursuits.

They get the answers they need from their local public and school libraries and from tools and services provided by the Reference and

Loan Library. Reference and Loan offers a circulating collection available to patrons statewide through interlibrary loan, BadgerLink full text databases and the Wisconsin Digital Archives, which offers important documents published on state agency websites.

Sometimes residents working on their own aren't sure just where to find that specific piece of information they need. But they do know where they can turn for help. They visit, phone, email or instant message their local public or school library or contact the Reference and Loan Library. Reference and Loan can tackle tough questions that filter up through the public library systems statewide. We recently helped patrons find a specific Native American short story needed for a classroom assignment, photographs and information on a beloved elementary school now closed for 30 years, and recipes for foods typical of each of the 50 states.

Conducting research after library hours can be a bit more challenging as fewer options are available. But Wisconsin residents want information at all hours of the day and night, and they know where they can turn for help. Folks from as far north as Ashland and as far south as Beloit continue their information gathering after their libraries have closed using the AskAway virtual reference service. Almost every public library in Wisconsin offers a link to AskAway. Patrons can connect through email, chat, or instant messaging, depending on their library's level of participation in the AskAway service.

Use of the service has grown dramatically since its beginning. The number of questions has soared from 839 sent to the AskAway predecessor, (24/7, which was a statewide virtual reference service) in 2002, to more than 24,000 sent to AskAway in 2007.



Librarians across Wisconsin have responded to questions from elementary school students and octogenarians, on subjects as diverse as climate change and locating a large animal

veterinarian. Librarians from public libraries, technical colleges, universities and the Reference and Loan Library contribute 56 hours each week to staffing the AskAway chat service.

We want to be sure that all Wisconsin residents know they can tap into this great service for after-hours help with their information needs. To heighten awareness of AskAway, a summer contest will invite teens from across the state to create YouTube videos showing how they use AskAway and why they love it. Details of the contest, which runs through July 31, 2008, will be coming soon.

Elementary, middle school and high school students nationwide are frequent users of the AskAway chat service. They build their information literacy skills interacting with trained and experienced librarians who direct them to the tools made available by their school or public library as well as BadgerLink databases and well-reviewed online sources. We're working within the Department of Public Instruction to investigate the most effective and appropriate ways to make AskAway more readily available to the public school community in Wisconsin.

We welcome your feedback and questions on AskAway and Reference and Loan's support of reference service throughout the state. Please contact us at dpillref@dpi.wi.gov or call 1-888-542-5543 (select menu option #5 for reference). ☺

AskAway pilot program launches this fall

By **Martha Berninger**, Reference and Interlibrary Loan Supervisor
Reference and Loan Library

This fall students from George Nelson Tremper High School (Kenosha), South Division High School (Milwaukee), Mosinee School District and Rice Lake High School will be able to link from their school library website into the AskAway virtual reference chat service. The New Holstein High School led the way when it added a link to AskAway earlier in the year. The five school test is the first phase of a pilot program designed to bring the AskAway virtual reference service into Wisconsin schools.

Schools participating in the pilot program will post links into the AskAway chat reference service on their library websites. Library staff in participating schools will receive training on use of the chat service, and guidance on helping students understand the benefits and appropriate use of the service. The Reference and Loan Library will be presenting training programs and materials to participating schools and contributing reference staff to handle chat traffic from schools between 2:30 to 5:00 on weekday afternoons.

The AskAway service is provided by a consortium of reference librarians throughout the state, nationally and

globally. The chat is staffed by trained and experienced librarians from public and academic libraries. Chat librarians direct students to resources on the web, in the BadgerLink databases or in the collection of their local public library. Chat librarians help students discover sources they can use to conduct research, and they demonstrate how to make effective use of those resources. Students can receive transcripts of their chat sessions after the end of the session, so they can review the names of sources that librarians recommend during their chats.

The AskAway service enables students to connect to research help 24 hours a day, 7 days a week including hours when their local school library or public library is not open. AskAway is made possible, in part, by a Library Services and Technology (LSTA) grant administered by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. LSTA is administered at the federal level by the Institute of Museum and Library Services. Support for AskAway also comes from participating libraries and systems.

For more information on AskAway, or the pilot program in Wisconsin schools, please contact Martha Berninger at 608-224-6168 or martha.berninger@dpi.wi.gov. ☼

New Librarian Supervisor appointed at Reference and Loan Library

By **Sally Drew**, Director
Reference and Loan Library

David Sleasman began work as the Reference and Loan Library, Resource Sharing Technology team supervisor on May 12, 2008. In this position, David will oversee statewide resource sharing technology projects including BadgerLink, WISCAT, the Wisconsin Digital Archive, and other Reference and Loan Library programs and services.

Prior to joining the Reference and Loan Library staff, David worked as a reference librarian and assistant

curator at the University of Pittsburgh Libraries, Madison Area Technical College Library, and the Hedberg Public Library in Janesville. Most recently, he worked for the University of Wisconsin as a metadata and cataloging coordinator for the Internet Scout Project and as a Knowledge Manager for the SCALE Project. The Scout Project organizes web sites through cataloging and classification and publishes the SCOUT Project Newsletter. The SCALE project is a National Science Foundation (NSF) math and science partnership. As a part of the project, David worked on



David Sleasman

a large scale web-based platform designed to facilitate collaboration among partners and collect and organize partner resources. ☼

Trustee Corner

Our library board meets regularly at the same time on a set day each month. Can we put a general notice on the library Web page instead of posting individual agendas on the bulletin board?

By **John DeBacher**, Public Library Administration Consultant
Public Library Development Team

No. There are several requirements for a public meeting to be properly noticed. According to Wisconsin's Open Meetings Law, notice of the meeting must

- be made by the library board president or designee
- be posted at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting (only in an emergency may shorter notice be provided, but never less than two hours)
- be provided to the official newspaper of the community or, lacking one, to the "news medium most likely to give notice in the area" as well as to any news media that have requested in writing to receive notice
- specify the time, date, location and subject matter of business to be conducted as well as discussed at the meeting, included any intended closed session.

Wisconsin's Open Meetings Law, enacted in 1976, states in its declaration of policy that "the public is entitled to the fullest and most complete information regarding the affairs of government as is compatible with the conduct of governmental business." Consequently, public bodies must ensure that meetings are conducted in properly noticed sessions that are open to the public. The notice of the meetings must be specific so that a member of the public can reasonably understand the business to be conducted. The notice of the meeting must list not only items to be formally acted upon, but also any other items subject to discussion by the board. The law was amended in 1998 to permit governmental bodies to discuss items raised by the public during any public comment periods included on the agenda. However, the library board may not act upon such items and any substantial debate should take place at a subsequent meeting where the topic is properly noticed.

The notice must be given by the library board president "or such person's designee to the public, to those news media who have filed a written request for such notice, and to the official newspaper designated . . . or, if none exists, to a news medium likely to give notice in the area." While a listing of the meetings on the municipal or library Web page certainly facilitates providing such notice, the Attorney General advises that such methods must not substitute for more traditional methods. The notice should be physically posted in one or more places likely to be seen by the general public, such as

the library bulletin board as well as at other municipal buildings. While the library board president, as the "chief presiding officer," is responsible for noticing the meeting, another may be assigned the duty.

The notice must be given at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting. Only in an emergency, when "for good cause such notice is impossible or impractical" may shorter notice be given, but in no case less than two hours in advance of the meeting. No Wisconsin court decision or opinion of the Attorney General establishes what "good cause" would be for shorter notice; however, the Attorney General's office suggests that the law "must be construed in favor of providing the public with the fullest and most complete information" and therefore should be used sparingly, if at all. If there is any doubt, then at least 24-hour notice should be provided.

Both court cases and Attorney General opinions have established that such general statements as "new business" or "such other business as may come before the board" are too broad to meet the requirement of informing the public about the subject matter of the meeting (see Trustee Corner in July-August 2003 Channel). Not only are library boards subject to the law, but also committees established by the board, including, in most cases, advisory committees and hiring committees, especially if they are comprised primarily by board members. Those meetings also must be properly noticed.

This article is intended only as a brief overview about the notice requirements for public meetings. For more information, see Trustee Essential 14, "The Library Board and the Open Meetings Law," the "Wisconsin Open Meetings Law: A Compliance Guide, 2007," published by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, or contact John DeBacher at (608) 266-7270 (john.debacher@dpi.wi.gov).

Editor's Note: This article provides only a general outline of the law and should not be construed as legal advice in individual or specific cases where additional facts might support a different or more qualified conclusion. Specific cases should be referred to your municipal attorney or may be directed to the SPAR unit of the Department of Justice; see <http://www.doj.state.wi.us/dls/spar.asp> . ✪

Study shows public libraries contribute significantly to economy

Wisconsin public libraries contribute more than \$4 for every dollar taxpayers invest, according to an economic impact research report produced by NorthStar Economics Inc. of Madison.

The research showed the total economic contribution of Wisconsin public libraries is more than \$750 million every year. The return on investment in library services is \$4.06 for each dollar of taxpayer investment. Wisconsin public libraries serve a total state population of 5.6 million and use of public libraries by citizens of the state is growing. In the past 10 years, library visits have grown by 28 percent. Other key measures, such as circulation of library materials, attendance at children's programs, computer access, and electronic access to library catalogs, also have shown healthy growth.

"This study clearly tells us that public libraries are a valuable tax-supported institution," said State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster. "Quantifying the economic impact of libraries on the local, regional, and state economy adds another important

piece of information regarding the value of public libraries. Our public libraries nurture young readers, support K-12 students, and provide access to information and technology necessary for lifelong learning. Public libraries are centers of their communities and daily make invaluable contributions to local and regional economic development."

The Department of Public Instruction contracted with NorthStar to conduct a study to determine the economic impact of public libraries and library systems in Wisconsin and the taxpayer return on investment. Results, reported May 1 at the Wisconsin Association of Public Libraries Annual Conference in Stevens Point, showed that public libraries

- create more than 3,200 jobs directly and more than 3,000 indirectly through economic activity.
- provide \$427.9 million in total economic value through services provided to Wisconsin residents. This includes the

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State delegation attends National Library Legislative Day

By Terrie Howe, LSTA and Continuing Education Consultant
Public Library Development Team

On May 13 and 14, 2008, over 400 librarians and library advocates from around the country visited with legislators in Washington, DC for the 34th annual National Library Legislative Day. On the first day, participants were briefed on national library issues by representatives of the American Library Association. In addition, attendees had state-specific materials to focus on with Congressional members or their staff. State materials briefed the Wisconsin delegation on current use of Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, LSTA grants distributed in 2008 by congressional district, E-rate information and the distribution of the funds by congressional district, the importance of school libraries in improving literacy in the schools, and the study of the Economic Impact of Libraries to the people of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin delegation included Michael Blumenfeld, WEMTA Legislative Consultant; Francis Cherney, South Central Library System & Wood County Library Trustee; Jaime Healy-Plotkin, South Central Library System Trustee; Sue Vater Olsen, Director, Scandanavia Public Library; Jessica MacPhail, Federal Legislative Advocate, Wisconsin Library Association and Director of the Racine

Public Library (who coordinated the arrangements for the Wisconsin contingent attending the event); Jim Trojanowski, Director, Northern Waters Library System, Ashland; Janice Simmons-Welburn, Dean, Marquette University Library, Milwaukee; Allison Kaplan, UW Madison School of Library & Information Studies; Richard Grobschmidt, Assistant State Superintendent, Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, and Bob Hafeman, Manitowoc Calumet System Coordinator. ☼



Pictured in the photo above are from left to right: Jessica MacPhail, Rick Grobschmidt, Allison Kaplan, Bob Hafeman, Janice Simmons-Welburn, Michael Blumenfeld, Jaime Healy-Plotkin, Sue Vater Olsen and Jim Trojanowski. (Not pictured: Francis Cherney)

Adolescent literacy initiative for public librarians now underway

By **Barbara Huntington**, Youth and Special Needs Consultant
Public Library Development Team

The Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning hosted a Leadership Conference on Adolescent Literacy for Public Librarians on May 15, 2008 to kick-off a multi-year adolescent literacy initiative for public librarians. The Division hopes the conference will create momentum to enhance and strengthen public library services to adolescents most at risk of having literacy issues. The Leadership Conference will be followed-up with regional training opportunities.

Statewide assessments of reading achievement show that the proportion of students proficient in reading declines as they move from elementary and middle school to high school. The adolescent literacy initiative for Wisconsin public librarians will champion high-quality teen services and build momentum behind Wisconsin's drive to create the most literate, well-educated citizenry and workforce in the nation.

This public library initiative is being planned in cooperation with State Superintendent Libby Burmaster's adolescent literacy initiative that is targeted primarily to schools. The adolescent initiative for public libraries is supported by federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds.

The keynote speaker for the Leadership Conference was Jim Burke, a nationally prominent expert in adolescent literacy, who provided an overview of recent research

findings and relevant developments including the challenges and opportunities for improving adolescent literacy in Wisconsin. Elizabeth Shirtcliff, a UW-Madison researcher on teen brain development, helped frame what is known about the differences in the teen brain and hormonal systems that differ from those of children and adults. The afternoon sessions included a dynamic panel of teens who discussed the exciting teen services they helped design at the Waupaca Area Public Library. The day concluded with a summary of how electronic gaming impacts the way in which teens think, read, and organize information, based on the latest research summarized by Kym Buchanan of UW-Stevens Point.

Targeted groups of teens

One goal of the initiative is to help public librarians understand the need for libraries to work with schools and community organizations to address adolescent literacy issues. For the purpose of this project, "adolescent" is defined as youth in middle or high school or approximately between the ages of 11 and 18. The primary teen groups targeted by the adolescent literacy initiative for public librarians include adolescents who:

1. live in poverty
2. are members of an ethnic minority group
3. have disabilities, especially learning disabilities
4. use English as a second language

The secondary targeted groups include adolescents who:

1. are parents
2. are part of the foster care system, especially those who are approaching the age at which they will leave the system
3. are involved with the juvenile justice system, or who are inmates in county jails or detention facilities, state juvenile detention facilities, and/or state or federal prisons
4. have run away or who have been "thrown away" by their families, or are homeless with their families

Base-line data on services or activities involving teens

The 2007 public library Annual Report included questions about library services to teens to establish base-line data to help evaluate the effectiveness of the adolescent literacy initiative for public librarians. The following is a summary of the data received on the 2007 Annual Reports. 338 public libraries responded.

During 2007, most public libraries (90%) reported they have added materials to a collection specifically intended for teens. Over half of all public libraries met with middle school students either at the library or schools at least once, and 40% of all public libraries met with classes of high school students.

Forty-six percent (179) of public libraries host teens who do volunteer work as part of a high school graduation requirement, and 38%

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(148) host teens who are doing court ordered community service. Seventy-four libraries have a teen advisory group, and about 12% have a teen volunteer group. Fifty-three libraries have a teen web site, blog, or have a presence on a social networking website such as MySpace or FaceBook. In 2006, 25 libraries reported they had a designated teen services librarian. In 2007, 70 libraries reported that a staff person spent at least 10 hours per week on teen services. Less than half of libraries (43%) have a designated area for teen materials, and seating. Sixteen libraries use an electronic contact list for teens, teen telephone tree, or cell phone message group to let teens know about activities at the library.

Programs for tweens and teens

Just over half of all public libraries in the state (53% or 206 libraries) offered at least one program for middle school students in 2007, and 32% (125) offered a program for high school students. These programs included board game nights (32% or 125 libraries), teen book discussion groups, including on-line discussion groups (27% or 105 libraries), and electronic gaming events (19% or 74 libraries.)

Other teen programming events included an anime or manga workshop or discussion group (11% or 44 libraries). Many libraries offered opportunities for teens to perform at events such as poetry slams or other poetry events (20 libraries), opportunities for teen bands to play at the library (16 libraries). One library took teen

musicians to a local nursing home to perform for the residents. Several libraries hosted teen dances at the library. Other performance art opportunities included a break dance demonstration, open mic nights, modeling, Mystery Dinner or Mystery Theater, and Readers Theater.

Additional activities mentioned by various libraries included summer reading programs for teens, displays of teen art work in collaboration with middle and high schools and home schooled students, Teen Battle of the Books, and after school homework help. Several libraries mentioned that their teen group helped plan, design, and/or paint the teen area.

Teen programs also included Anime Clubs, classes on how to digitally alter photographs, jewelry making classes, a teen knitting programs. Individual libraries offered discussion groups such as a books-to-movies discussion group, a meeting for teen girls who live in foster care and discussed general teen issues. Some libraries offered teen writing contests or an opportunity to publish their writing.

Some libraries offered programs related science, math and social studies concepts such as an Amazing Race Competition, Geocaching, and money management for teens. In addition to break dancing, and Dance Dance Revolution (DDR) events which get teens active, one library offered a skate boarding demonstration. Additional programs libraries mentioned were teen lock-ins at the library, movie nights, scavenger hunts, and teen cooking demonstrations.

Outreach to students in groups targeted by the initiative

Forty public libraries interacted with high school students in special education classes at least once last year, but only 33 interacted with students in middle school special education classes. Only about 20 libraries interacted with a middle or high school program serving teens learning English. Thirty-three libraries had contact with a teen parent group, some worked with the UW-Extension's teen parent groups. Eight libraries specifically targeted outreach efforts for teens living in poverty and 3 or 4 interacted with teens in the foster care system or in detention facilities or jails, or worked in cooperation with teen health clinics.

Examples of other outreach activities for targeted groups

Libraries reported several examples of outreach activities. Many public libraries are used as a tutoring site for students who have dropped out of school or who have been expelled. Numerous libraries are a tutoring site for students who are learning English. (The Argyle Public Library offers a web cam for the teens who are exchange students from foreign countries so they can visit with their families.) Several libraries reported that young adults in GED programs visited the library as part of one of their classes. One library had a presence at a health fair for teens using English as a second language. ✧

2007-08 Common School Fund Library Aid Payment Estimated Library Aid at \$28.09 per Child

A	Cadott Community, \$29,751	Erin, \$9,945	Iowa-Grant, \$28,459
Abbotsford, \$20,649	Cambria-Friesland, \$16,687	Evansville Community, \$71,919	Ithaca, \$11,827
Adams-Friendship Area, \$65,345	Cambridge, \$32,729	Fall Creek, \$28,655	J-K
Albany, \$14,131	Cameron, \$26,436	Fall River, \$14,468	Janesville, \$391,256
Algoma, \$26,183	Campbellsport, \$74,925	Fennimore Community, \$29,976	Jefferson, \$78,605
Alma, \$10,619	Cashton, \$37,420	Flambeau, \$25,958	Johnson Creek, \$23,739
Alma Center, \$19,890	Cassville, \$11,265	Florence, \$17,277	Juda, \$11,378
Almond-Bancroft, \$18,935	Cedar Grove-Belgium Area, \$40,848	Fond du Lac, \$266,353	Kaukauna Area, \$132,881
Altoona, \$53,658	Cedarburg, \$121,110	Fontana J8, \$7,641	Kenosha, \$905,561
Amery, \$59,389	Central/Westosha UHS, \$60,738	Fort Atkinson, \$101,501	Kettle Moraine, \$185,135
Antigo, \$106,502	Chetek, \$40,483	Fox Point J2, \$28,739	Kewaskum, \$79,926
Appleton Area, \$644,040	Chilton, \$49,922	Franklin Public, \$168,167	Kewaunee, \$44,865
Arcadia, \$38,713	Chippewa Falls Area, \$202,384	Frederic, \$21,576	Kickapoo Area, \$15,423
Argyle, \$10,956	Clayton, \$12,782	Freedom Area, \$67,845	Kiel Area, \$55,962
Arrowhead UHS, \$95,012	Clear Lake, \$27,279	Friess Lake, \$7,613	Kimberly Area, \$157,941
Ashland, \$106,979	Clinton Community, \$48,180	G	Kohler, \$18,710
Ashwaubenon, \$109,367	Clintonville, \$54,108	Galesville-Ettrick-Trempealeau, \$56,580	L
Athens, \$31,661	Cochrane-Fountain City, \$27,307	Geneva J4, \$3,568	La Crosse, \$283,490
Auburndale, \$32,307	Colby, \$39,218	Genoa City J2, \$21,913	La Farge, \$12,895
Augusta, \$39,190	Coleman, \$34,639	Germantown, \$163,222	Lac du Flambeau #1, \$15,732
B-C	Colfax, \$31,521	Gibraltar Area, \$22,615	Ladysmith-Hawkins, \$44,865
Baldwin-Woodville Area, \$56,046	Columbus, \$47,899	Gillett, \$21,744	Lake Country, \$14,328
Bangor, \$24,666	Cornell, \$19,103	Gilman, \$17,109	Lake Geneva J1, \$76,779
Baraboo, \$117,458	Crandon, \$41,129	Gilmanton, \$8,709	Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS, \$56,636
Barneveld, \$17,249	Crivitz, \$34,864	Glendale-River Hills, \$29,301	Lake Holcombe, \$15,170
Barron Area, \$52,310	Cuba City, \$28,571	Glenwood City, \$30,285	Lake Mills Area, \$51,270
Bayfield, \$17,081	Cudahy, \$102,653	Glidden, \$9,299	Lakeland UHS, \$36,802
Beaver Dam, \$148,389	Cumberland, \$38,516	Goodman-Armstrong, \$6,209	Lancaster Community, \$38,010
Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine, \$12,164	D-F	Grafton, \$108,665	Laona, \$9,355
Belleville, \$35,847	D C Everest Area, \$220,645	Granton Area, \$18,289	Lena, \$18,879
Belmont Community, \$11,546	Darlington Community, \$31,212	Grantsburg, \$33,740	Linn J4, \$3,765
Beloit, \$268,291	De Forest Area, \$116,756	Green Bay Area, \$947,701	Linn J6, \$3,315
Beloit Turner, \$50,540	De Pere, \$124,510	Green Lake, \$12,221	Little Chute Area, \$57,985
Benton, \$9,130	De Soto Area, \$22,503	Greendale, \$88,438	Lodi, \$58,266
Berlin Area, \$84,055	Deerfield Community, \$25,284	Greenfield, \$104,563	Lomira, \$42,983
Big Foot UHS, \$26,717	Delavan-Darien, \$107,176	Greenwood, \$25,003	Loyal, \$32,083
Birchwood, \$9,327	Denmark, \$60,204	H-I	Luck, \$21,182
Black Hawk, \$25,846	Dodge, \$32,785	Hamilton, \$178,983	Luxemburg-Casco, \$87,174
Black River Falls, \$70,065	Dodgeville, \$52,366	Hartford J1, \$61,553	M
Blair-Taylor, \$29,049	Dover #1, \$4,186	Hartford UHS, \$73,605	Madison Metropolitan, \$965,596
Bloomer, \$49,978	Drummond, \$19,244	Hartland-Lakeside J3, \$55,035	Manawa, \$31,071
Bonduel, \$38,038	Durand, \$48,686	Hayward Community, \$79,336	Manitowoc, \$240,591
Boscobel Area, \$34,920	East Troy Community, \$66,076	Herman #22, \$3,540	Maple, \$53,434
Bowler, \$16,182	Eau Claire Area, \$413,450	Highland, \$9,692	Mapledale-Indian Hill, \$14,356
Boyceville Community, \$27,812	Edgar, \$29,891	Hilbert, \$23,486	Marathon City, \$31,914
Brighton #1, \$5,984	Edgerton, \$62,199	Hillsboro, \$36,774	Marinette, \$85,629
Brillion, \$34,049	Elcho, \$15,283	Holmen, \$124,763	Marion, \$22,278
Bristol #1, \$18,233	Eleva-Strum, \$23,626	Hortonville Area, \$143,276	Markesan, \$41,101
Brodhead, \$42,140	Elk Mound Area, \$33,768	Howards Grove, \$39,640	Marshall, \$40,735
Brown Deer, \$60,906	Elkhart Lake-Glenbeulah, \$20,368	Howard-Suamico, \$211,992	Marshfield, \$154,223
Bruce, \$20,705	Elkhorn Area, \$109,395	Hudson, \$203,761	Mauston, \$58,659
Burlington Area, \$146,142	Ellsworth Community, \$68,632	Hurley, \$25,200	Mayville, \$42,477
Butternut, \$6,293	Elmbrook, \$327,709	Hustisford, \$20,002	
	Elmwood, \$13,316	Independence, \$14,889	
		Iola-Scandinavia, \$34,976	

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Aid — from page 10

McFarland, \$74,728
 Medford Area, \$89,786
 Mellen, \$10,563
 Melrose-Mindoro, \$23,317
 Menasha, \$187,748
 Menominee Indian, \$49,809
 Menomonee Falls, \$153,109
 Menomonie Area, \$120,324
 Mequon-Thiensville, \$152,912
 Mercer, \$6,742
 Merrill Area, \$109,143
 Merton Community, \$29,498
 Middleton-Cross Plains,
 \$204,323
 Milton, \$138,163
 Milwaukee, \$4,304,824
 Mineral Point, \$27,672
 Minocqua J1, \$19,019
 Mishicot, \$45,455
 Mondovi, \$39,864
 Monona Grove, \$101,192
 Monroe, \$101,220
 Montello, \$28,150
 Monticello, \$12,642
 Mosinee, \$75,964
 Mount Horeb Area, \$79,841
 Mukwonago, \$202,609
 Muskego-Norway, \$196,625

N-O

Necedah Area, \$31,970
 Neenah, \$269,612
 Neillsville, \$35,257
 Nekoosa, \$50,456
 Neosho J3, \$6,321
 New Auburn, \$11,490
 New Berlin, \$182,213
 New Glarus, \$29,667
 New Holstein, \$65,710
 New Lisbon, \$23,037
 New London, \$116,924
 New Richmond, \$101,586
 Niagara, \$17,109
 Nicolet UHS, \$55,091
 Norris, \$3,849
 North Cape, \$7,866
 North Crawford, \$18,120
 North Fond du Lac, \$51,327
 North Lake, \$10,591
 North Lakeland, \$6,096
 Northern Ozaukee, \$35,538
 Northland Pines, \$51,130
 Northwood, \$14,159
 Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton,
 \$22,250
 Norway J7, \$3,484
 Oak Creek-Franklin, \$193,282
 Oakfield, \$20,958
 Oconomowoc Area, \$182,270
 Oconto, \$41,297
 Oconto Falls, \$61,047

Omro, \$50,596
 Onalaska, \$103,861
 Oostburg, \$41,438
 Oregon, \$127,993
 Osceola, \$67,368
 Oshkosh Area, \$353,948
 Osseo-Fairchild, \$41,578
 Owen-Withee, \$31,858

P

Palmyra-Eagle Area, \$52,085
 Pardeeville Area, \$48,321
 Paris J1, \$6,686
 Park Falls, \$29,470
 Parkview, \$40,511
 Pecatonica Area, \$18,598
 Pepin Area, \$11,322
 Peshtigo, \$61,272
 Pewaukee, \$88,213
 Phelps, \$5,984
 Phillips, \$33,740
 Pittsville, \$23,879
 Platteville, \$48,770
 Plum City, \$12,811
 Plymouth, \$95,714
 Port Edwards, \$17,867
 Port Washington-Saukville,
 \$112,767
 Portage Community, \$82,763
 Potosi, \$13,323
 Poynette, \$45,680
 Prairie du Chien Area, \$53,546
 Prairie Farm, \$11,490
 Prentice, \$17,474
 Prescott, \$52,872
 Princeton, \$19,328
 Pulaski Community, \$133,977

R

Racine, \$941,970
 Randall J1, \$22,924
 Randolph, \$23,514
 Random Lake, \$41,775
 Raymond #14, \$11,069
 Reedsburg, \$93,410
 Reedsville, \$33,319
 Rhinelander, \$102,878
 Rib Lake, \$21,829
 Rice Lake Area, \$89,253
 Richfield J1, \$11,378
 Richland, \$67,902
 Richmond, \$14,187
 Rio Community, \$17,502
 Ripon, \$64,699
 River Falls, \$121,925
 River Ridge, \$22,868
 River Valley, \$57,507
 Riverdale, \$30,959
 Rosendale-Brandon, \$36,297
 Rosholt, \$23,992
 Royall, \$21,997

Rubicon J6, \$4,158

S

Saint Croix Central, \$43,573
 Saint Croix Falls, \$34,611
 Saint Francis, \$40,398
 Salem, \$36,662
 Sauk Prairie, \$96,529
 Seneca, \$14,861
 Sevastopol, \$25,368
 Seymour Community, \$95,377
 Sharon J11, \$9,130
 Shawano-Gresham, \$108,665
 Sheboygan Area, \$371,506
 Sheboygan Falls, \$70,009
 Shell Lake, \$19,047
 Shiocton, \$26,661
 Shorewood, \$62,620
 Shullsburg, \$12,951
 Silver Lake J1, \$16,940
 Siren, \$17,558
 Slinger, \$119,312
 Solon Springs, \$14,468
 Somerset, \$57,957
 South Milwaukee, \$112,233
 South Shore, \$10,647
 Southern Door County, \$43,348
 Southwestern Wisconsin,
 \$26,661
 Sparta Area, \$104,030
 Spencer, \$27,559
 Spooner Area, \$54,642
 Spring Valley, \$28,430
 Stanley-Boyd Area, \$41,072
 Stevens Point Area, \$324,871
 Stockbridge, \$10,563
 Stone Bank, \$9,355
 Stoughton Area, \$132,741
 Stratford, \$32,476
 Sturgeon Bay, \$49,753
 Sun Prairie Area, \$226,376
 Superior, \$164,936
 Suring, \$18,092
 Swallow, \$15,845

T-V

Thorp, \$36,016
 Three Lakes, \$22,756
 Tigerton, \$13,906
 Tomah Area, \$127,825
 Tomahawk, \$53,518
 Tomorrow River, \$37,448
 Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated,
 \$20,115
 Tri-County Area, \$25,003
 Turtle Lake, \$18,935
 Twin Lakes #4, \$14,243
 Two Rivers, \$91,556
 Union Grove J1, \$30,987
 Union Grove UHS, \$37,252
 Unity, \$43,938

Valders Area, \$40,005
 Verona Area, \$146,928
 Viroqua Area, \$50,287

W-Y

Wabeno Area, \$24,301
 Walworth J1, \$17,081
 Washburn, \$23,598
 Washington, \$3,455
 Washington-Caldwell, \$9,973
 Waterford Graded J1, \$54,866
 Waterford UHS, \$39,780
 Waterloo, \$39,668
 Watertown, \$177,129
 Waukesha, \$497,196
 Waunakee Community,
 \$111,699
 Waupaca, \$100,827
 Waupun, \$82,988
 Wausau, \$318,550
 Wausaukee, \$26,773
 Wautoma Area, \$51,748
 Wauwatosa, \$250,480
 Wauzeka-Steuben, \$12,417
 Webster, \$24,694
 West Allis, \$437,104
 West Bend, \$296,834
 West De Pere, \$99,282
 West Salem, \$67,059
 Westby Area, \$55,400
 Westfield, \$39,836
 Weston, \$17,895
 Weyauwega-Fremont, \$42,983
 Weyerhaeuser Area, \$6,321
 Wheatland J1, \$16,772
 White Lake, \$12,642
 Whitefish Bay, \$106,867
 Whitehall, \$31,465
 Whitewater, \$66,750
 Whitnall, \$102,456
 Wild Rose, \$23,598
 Williams Bay, \$18,654
 Wilmot UHS, \$56,580
 Winneconne Community,
 \$64,924
 Winter, \$12,895
 Wisconsin Dells, \$64,811
 Wisconsin Heights, \$45,933
 Wisconsin Rapids, \$277,956
 Wittenberg-Birnamwood,
 \$55,372
 Wonewoc-Union Center,
 \$18,429
 Woodruff J1, \$16,238
 Wrightstown Community,
 \$43,208
 Yorkville J2, \$10,704 ✪

Impact — from page 7

value of books, audio recordings, and videos borrowed by library customers, as well as reference services, children's and adult programs, computer use, and Internet access provided to the public. Libraries provide a host of other services such as community meeting spaces, online books and articles, and specialized databases as well, but comprehensive statistics were not available to quantify and include in the calculated value.

- make a direct economic contribution to Wisconsin's economy of over \$326 million through activities that include spending for library operations, payroll spending by library employees, and local spending by library visitors. These results were adjusted to account for books, subscriptions and other out-of-state purchases.

The research further indicates that Wisconsin public library users place a high value on the resources and services available and that as library users age, they value the library services not only for themselves but also for their children and grandchildren. Additionally, libraries are considered a very good value by library users and non-users alike.

“As we work to sustain public libraries in an increasingly competitive economy, we have proof of the solid economic contribution our libraries make and the value the people of

Wisconsin place on library services,” Burmaster said. “Our libraries truly make a difference in our quality of life.”

The DPI contract with NorthStar was funded through a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services. NorthStar conducted the study between November 2007 and April 2008. The research consisted of analysis of quantitative data, including library spending; library services; lending activities; and facility, equipment and technology use at Wisconsin's 388 public libraries and 17 public library systems. The research team, led by David Ward, president of NorthStar Economics, also collected information through an on-line survey on library use and perceived value from over 2,400 respondents, and in 29 focus groups held throughout the state.

The study is available at <http://dpi.wi.gov/pld/econimpact.html> .✪

Summit — from page 1

The outcome of summit discussions will be a “Beginnings” report that will be distributed to all participants and members of the library community later in the coming months. This report will identify prioritized strategies and ideas to distribute to the library community that will include action plans, constituents and desired results. ✪



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